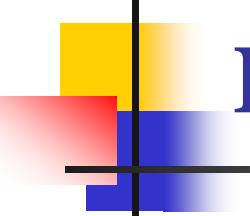


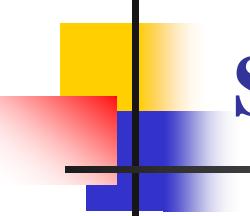
Shaft Design

Dr. Mostafa Rostom A. Atia
Associate Prof.



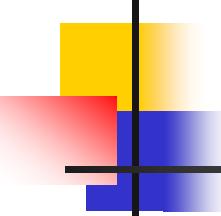
Loading modes

- A **shaft** is a rotating member, usually of circular cross section, used to transmit power or motion. It provides the axis of rotation, or oscillation, of elements such as gears, pulleys, flywheels, cranks, sprockets, and the like and controls the geometry of their motion.
- An **axle** is a non-rotating member that carries no torque and is used to support rotating wheels, pulleys, and the like.



Steps of Shaft Design

- Material selection
- Geometric layout
- Stress and strength
 - Static strength
 - Fatigue strength
- Deflection and rigidity
 - Bending deflection
 - Torsional deflection
 - Slope at bearings and shaft-supported elements
 - Shear deflection due to transverse loading of short shafts
- Vibration due to natural frequency



Shaft Materials

- Shafts can be made from low carbon, cold-drawn or hot-rolled steel, such as ANSI 1020-1050 steels.
- A good practice is to start with an inexpensive, low or medium carbon steel for the first time through the design calculations.
- typical alloy steels for heat treatment include ANSI 1340-50, 3140-50, 4140, 4340, 5140, and 8650.
- Typical material choices for surface hardening include carburizing grades of ANSI 1020, 4320, 4820, and 8620.
- Cast iron may be specified if the production quantity is high, and the gears are to be integrally cast with the shaft.

Material for shafts

Werkstoffe des Maschinenbaues											
Stahlsorte		bis 16 Ø		über 16 bis 40 Ø		über 40 bis 100 Ø		über 100 bis 160 Ø		über 160 bis 250 Ø	
Kurzname	Werkstoff Nr.	Streck-grenze (0,2 Gr) N/mm ² mindest	Zug-festig-keit N/mm ²	Streck-grenze (0,2 Gr) N/mm ² mindest	Zug-festig-keit N/mm ²	Streck-grenze (0,2 Gr) N/mm ² mindest	Zug-festig-keit N/mm ²	Streck-grenze (0,2 Gr) N/mm ² mindest	Zug-festig-keit N/mm ²	Streck-grenze (0,2 Gr) N/mm ² mindest	Zug-festig-keit N/mm ²
C 22	1.0402	355	540- 690	295	490- 640	-	-	-	-	-	-
C 35	1.0501	420	620- 770	365	580- 730	325	540- 690	-	-	-	-
C 45	1.0503	480	700- 850	410	660- 810	375	620- 770	-	-	-	-
C 55	1.0535	540	780- 930	460	740- 890	420	700- 850	-	-	-	-
C 60	1.0601	570	830- 980	490	780- 930	450	740- 890	-	-	-	-
Ck 22	1.1151	355	540- 690	295	490- 640	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ck 35	1.1181	420	620- 770	365	580- 730	325	540- 690	-	-	-	-
Cm 35	1.1180										
Ck 45	1.1191	480	700- 850	410	660- 810	375	620- 770	-	-	-	-
Cm 45	1.1201										
Ck 55	1.1203	540	780- 930	460	740- 890	420	700- 850	-	-	-	-
Cm 55	1.1209										
Ck 60	1.1221	570	830- 980	490	780- 930	450	740- 890	-	-	-	-
Cm 60	1.1223										
40 Mn 4	1.5038	635	880-1080	540	780- 930	440	690- 840	--	-	-	-
28 Mn 6	1.5065	590	780- 930	490	690- 840	440	640- 790	-	-	-	-
38 Cr 2	1.7003	540	780- 930	440	690- 840	345	590- 740	-	-	-	-
46 Cr 2	1.7006	635	880-1080	540	780- 930	440	690- 840	-	-	-	-
34 Cr 4	1.7033	685	880-1080	590	780- 930	460	690- 840	-	-	-	-
34 Cr S 4	1.7037										
37 Cr 4	1.7034	735	930-1130	630	830- 980	510	740- 890	-	-	-	-
37 Cr S 4	1.7038										
41 Cr 4	1.7035	785	980-1180	665	880-1080	560	780- 930	-	-	-	-
41 Cr S 4	1.7039										
25 CrMo 4	1.7218	685	880-1080	590	780- 930	460	690- 840	410	640- 790	-	-
34 CrMo 4	1.7220	785	980-1180	665	880-1080	560	780- 930	510	740- 890	460	690- 840
34 CrMoS4	1.7226										
42 CrMo 4	1.7225	885	1080-1280	765	980-1180	635	880-1080	560	780- 930	510	740- 890
42 CrMoS 4	1.7227										
50 CrMo 4	1.7228	885	1080-1280	785	980-1180	685	880-1080	635	830- 980	590	780- 930
32 CrMo 12	1.7361	1030	1230-1430	1030	1230-1430	885	1080-1280	785	980-1180	685	880-1080
36 CrNiMo 4	1.6511	885	1080-1280	785	980-1180	685	880-1030	590	780- 930	540	740- 890
34 CrNiMo 6	1.6582	980	1180-1380	885	1080-1280	785	980-1180	685	880-1080	590	780- 930
30 CrNiMo 8	1.6580	1030	1230-1430	1030	1230-1430	885	1080-1280	785	980-1180	685	880-1080
50 CrV 4	1.8159	885	1080-1280	785	980-1180	885	880-1080	635	830- 980	590	780- 930
30 CrMoV 9	1.7707	1030	1230-1430	1030	1230-1430	885	1080-1280	785	980-1180	685	880-1080

Structure steel

Kurzname	Werkstoff-Nr.	Behandlungs-zustand	Ähnliche Stahl-sorten EURON. 25	Zugfestigkeit Rm in N/mm ² für Erzeugnisdicken in mm			Obere Streckgrenze ReH in N/mm ² minimum für Erzeugnisdicken in mm					
				> 3	>3≤100	> 100	≤ 16	>16≤40	>40≤63	>63≤80	>80≤100	>100
St 33	1.0035	U, N	Fe 310-0	310-540	290	-	185	175	-	-	-	-
St 37-2	1.0037	U, N	-				235	225	215	205	195	
U St 37-2	1.0036	U, N	Fe 360-BFU									
R St 37-2	1.0038	U, N	Fe 360-BFN	360-510	340-470		235	225	215	215	215	
St 37-3	1.0116	U N	Fe 360-C Fe 360-D				275	265	255	245	235	
St 44-2	1.0044	U, N	Fe 430-B				355	345	335	325	315	
St 44-3	1.0144	U	Fe 430-C	430-580	410-540		295	285	275	265	255	
St 44-3		N	Fe 430-D				335	325	315	305	295	
St 52-3	1.0570	U N	Fe 510-C Fe 510-D	510-680	490-630		365	355	345	335	325	
St 50-2	1.0050	U, N	Fe 490-2	490-660	470-610							
St 60-2	1.0060	U, N	Fe 590-2	590-770	570-710							
St 70-2	1.0070	U, N	Fe 690-2	690-900	670-830							

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Material notes

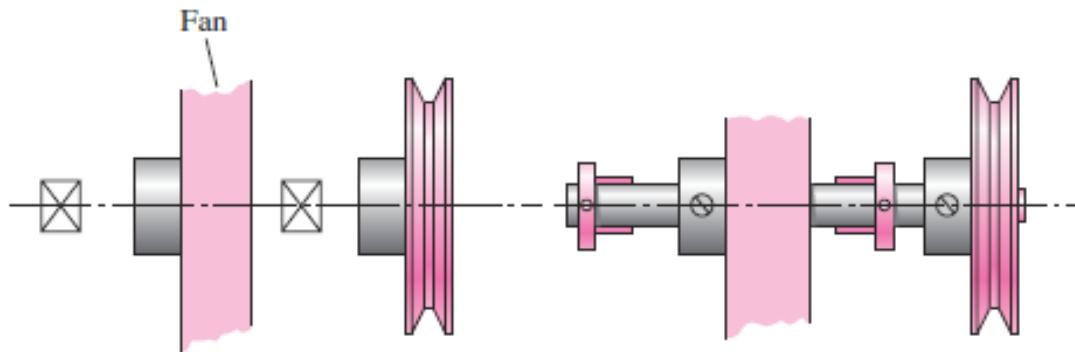
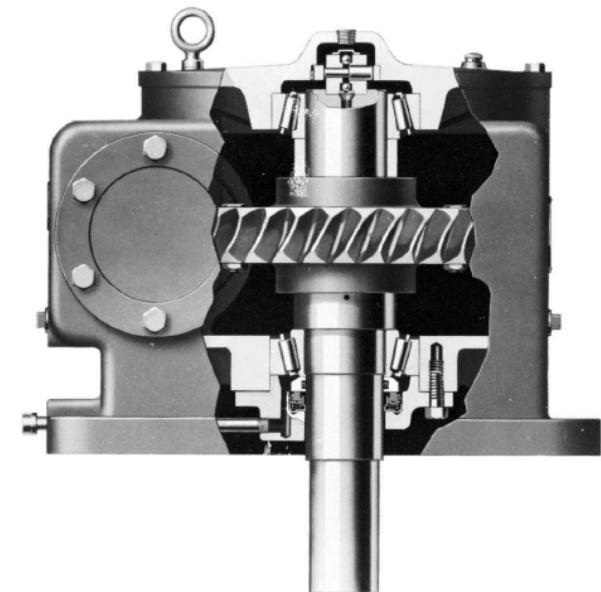
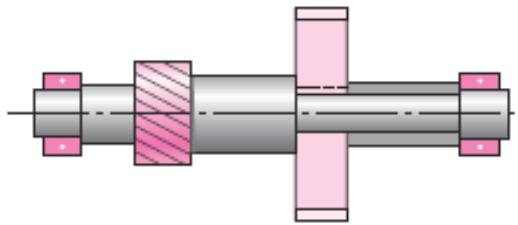
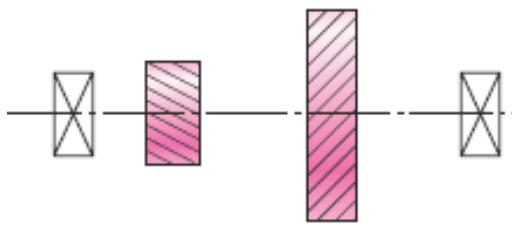
الاستعمالات	المواصف	النسبة المئوية (%)	الرمز المختصر					
							الصلب	في الموصفات الأمريكية
DIN 17100	صلب البناء							
للمغامن البسيطة	مقاعد غير مضمونة	١٨	-	٥٥ : ٣٣	-	St 33	صلب ٣٣	
للمغامن البسيطة	قابل للصلب الغلاف والحام	٢٧	٢٠	٤٢ : ٣٤	١٧	St 34	صلب ٣٤	
لبناء وادارة	لبناء وادارة	٢٤	٢٣	٤٥ : ٣٧	٣٠	St 37	صلب ٣٧	
خ الماكينات (الأعمدة والجبلies)	قابل للصلب الغلاف	٢١	٢٥	٥٠ : ٤٩	٢٥	St 42	صلب ٤٢	
المؤثرات الماء والبيروت	غير قابل للحام والصلب الغلاف	١٩	٢٩	٦٩ : ٥٠	٣٠	St 50	صلب ٥٠	
التروس والخواص والستيل	قابل للصلب الغلاف والتطبيع	١٥	٣٣	٧٢ : ٦٠	٤٠	St 60	صلب ٦٠	
لقطن المعرفة ببر عداته الكبيرة		١٠	٣٦	٨٥ : ٧٠	٥٠	St 70	صلب ٧٠	
لبناء وادارة بعدينة ٢ بكماء والباردة	على المقواومة، جسي الفاصلية للحام	٢٢	٣٥	٦٤ : ٥٩	١٧	St 52	صلب ٥٤	
درجة الحرارة المئوية							صلب الصلب الغلاف	
DIN 17210							صلب الصلب الغلاف	
الرافع والمضادات - مقابع	الصلب الغلاف للتغليف	٩٨٠ : ٧٥٠	٩٨٠ : ٨٥٠	٥٦ : ٤٩	١٠	CK10	صلب كربون نقي ١٠	
الدولية والمسامية للملوحة والبيروت	الصلب الغلاف للتغليف	٩٢٠ : ٧٥٠	٩٢٠ : ٩٠٠	٦٥ : ٥٠	١٥	CK15	صلب كربون نقي ١٥	
أعنة الماء والبكلات والطوانة		٦٨٠ : ٧٥٠	٦٨٠ : ٧٨٠	١٣	٤٠	٨٥ : ٧٠	صلب كروم	
التروس العينية وترفعت		٨٤٠ : ٨١٠	٨٤٠ : ٨٣٠	٦٠	٦٠	١١٠ : ٨٠	١٥	15 Cr 3
تعاريف المركبات		٧٠٠ : ٦٣٠	٧٠٠ : ٦٣٠	٨	٧٠	١٣٠ : ١٠٠	صلب جينيز كروم	16 Mn Cr 5
هزارا وبر عدات الكبيرة، الأعمدة			٧٠٠ : ٦٣٠	٩	٧٥	١٢٠ : ٩٠	صلب كروم نيل	20 Mn Cr 5
والتروس المقاصلية والترس الصغيرة				٧	٨٠	١٢٥ : ١٢٠	صلب كروم نيل	15 Cr Ni 6
								18 Cr Ni 8

Material Notes

الاستهارات	الخواص	الارتفاع المليتر	النوع المحض بكمي	جهة الصن	الكريات بكمي / سم²	الكريات ٪	الرمز المقتصد	
							عمر	في الموصفات الالمانية
صفاعه بمحركات وملامكته (المهروين بالزئفون)	670:520	٩٠: ٨٧.٠: ٨٩.٠: ٨٦.٠	٢٢	٢٠	٦٠: ٥٠	٦٢	C 22	صلب كربون ٢٢
أجزاء مقاومة التآكل المصطل غلاز		٨٦.٠: ٨٣.٠: ٨٠.٠: ٨٢.٠	١٤		٩٠: ٧٥	٦٤٥	C 45	صلب كربون ٤٥
بابايات المسد و بكراية السياطية		٨٤.٠: ٨١.٠: ٨٣.٠: ٨٠.٠	١٢	٤٩	١٠٠: ٧٠	٥٦٠	C 60	صلب كربون ٦٠
بكرات وثغرة الموارد عالي الصلادة وقطع الملاعة		٨٥.٠: ٨٣.٠: ٨٤.٠: ٨٢.٠	١٤	٥٥	A ٠: ٦٥	٥٣٠	30 Mn 5	صلب مختبرى
أغرة الارتفاع وثغرة الفندة وقطع الملاعة مختلفة		٨٦.٠: ٨٤.٠: ٨٥.٠: ٨٣.٠	١٤	٧٥	١٠٥: ٩٠	٥٣٧	37 Mn Si 5	صلب مختبرى و ميلكون
أجزاء اهتمي تحمل ابروجارات الكبيرة		٨٦.٠: ٨٤.٠: ٨٥.٠: ٨٣.٠	١٤	٥٥	٩٥: ٨٠	٥٣٥	25 Cr Mo 4	صلب كربون سبائك
أجزاء عالية مقاومة للزئفون والارتفاع		—	١٢	٧٥	١٠٥: ٩٠	٣٩	34 Cr Mo 4	صلب كربون سبائك
صلب التردد								
أغرة الصمامات ، اذرع المكابس	١٠ كر ، ١١ لو ، ٦ دم	١٦	٤٥	٨٠: ٧٠	٦٨٧	27 Cr Al 8	صلب كربون الوضوء	
أغرة الماكينات ، عده المقادير	١٥ كر ، ١١ لو ، ٦ دم	١٩	٧٠	١٠٠: ٨٠	٥٣٤	34 Cr Al 8		
أجزاء لبعا الموصى (المقادير للتردد عده هجنة)	١١ لو ، ١١ كر ، ٦ دم ، ٢ دم	١٢	٧٠	٩٥: ٨٠	٥٣٢	32 Al Cr Mo 4	صلب الوضوء كربون	
أذرع توصيل المكابس الكبيرة والمطبع المسابحة الأكبر جدا	٧٧ كر ، ١٣ لو ، - رانل ، ٥ دم	١٤	٧٠	١٠٠: ٨٠	٥٣٣	33 Al Ni 7	صلب الوضوء شكل	
أذرع لصمامات وثغرة الملاعة	٣٢ كر ، ٣٦ ، ٩٥ دم ، ١٠ دم	١٩	٧٥	١١٥: ٩٠	٥٣١	31 Cr Mo V 9	صلب كربون سبائك	
معدن سجل القطع	٢٩ كر ، ٩ لو ، ٩ دم	١٤	٤٥	٨٠: ٦٥	٥٣٠	30 Cr Al Ni 7	صلب كربون الوضوء	

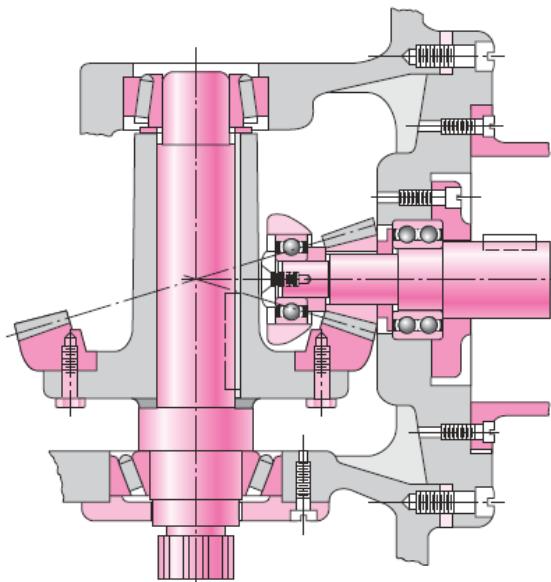
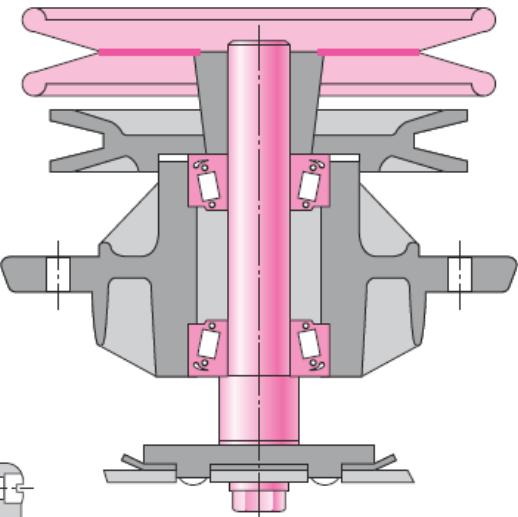
Shaft Layout

- The geometry of a shaft is generally that of a stepped cylinder

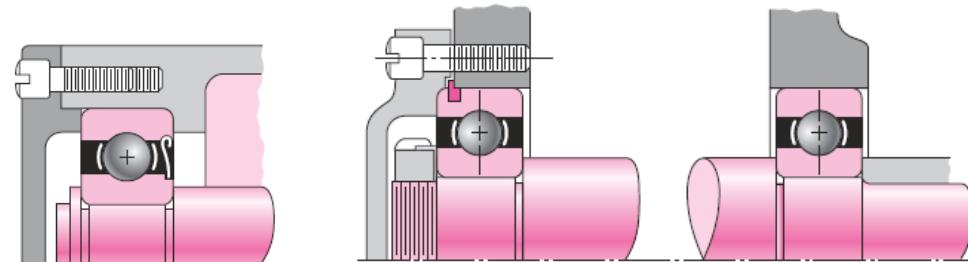
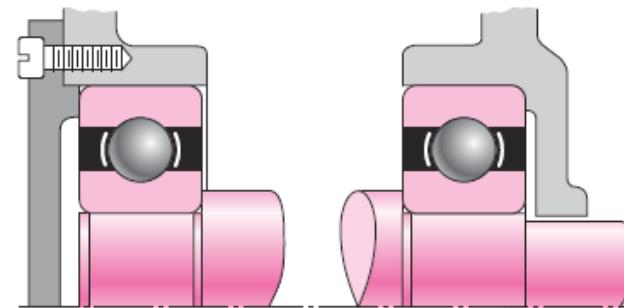
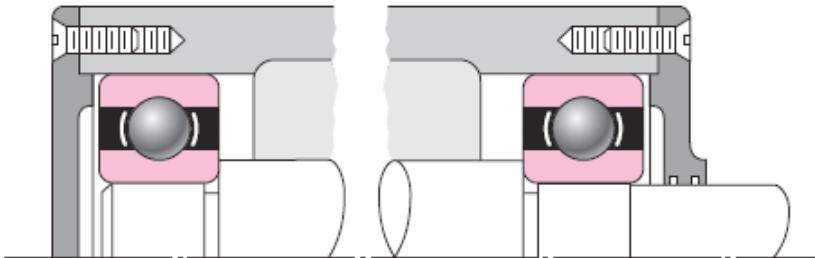


Notes on Shaft Layout

- Axial Layout of Components
- Supporting Axial Loads
- Providing for Torque Transmission
 - Keys
 - Splines
 - Setscrews
 - Pins
 - Press or shrink fits
 - Tapered fits



Bearing Arrangements



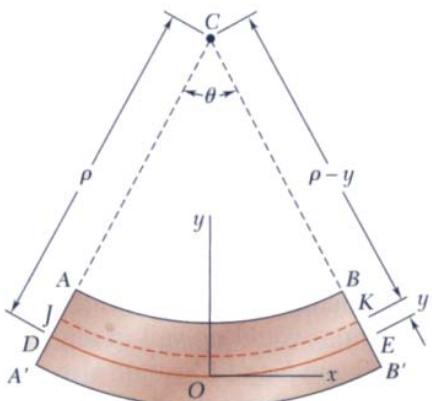
Approximate shaft diameter

Power, KW	0.75	1.5	2.25	3	3.75	6	7.5	11.3	15	22.5	30	37.5	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150
Speed, rpm	Shaft Diameter, mm																			
60	45	55	60	65	65	75	80	85	95	105	110	115	120	130	140	145	150	155	160	170
80	45	50	55	60	60	70	75	80	85	95	105	110	115	120	130	135	140	145	150	155
100	40	50	50	55	60	65	70	75	85	90	100	105	110	115	120	130	135	135	140	145
120	40	45	50	55	55	65	65	75	80	85	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140
140	35	45	50	50	55	60	65	70	75	85	90	95	100	105	115	120	120	125	130	135
160	35	40	45	50	55	60	60	70	75	80	85	90	95	105	110	115	120	120	125	130
180	35	40	45	50	50	55	60	65	70	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	120	125
200	35	40	45	50	50	55	60	65	70	75	85	85	90	100	105	110	110	115	120	120
250	35	40	40	45	50	55	55	60	65	70	80	85	85	95	100	100	105	110	115	115
300	30	35	40	45	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	100	105	110	110
400	30	35	40	40	45	50	50	55	60	65	70	75	75	85	85	90	95	100	100	105

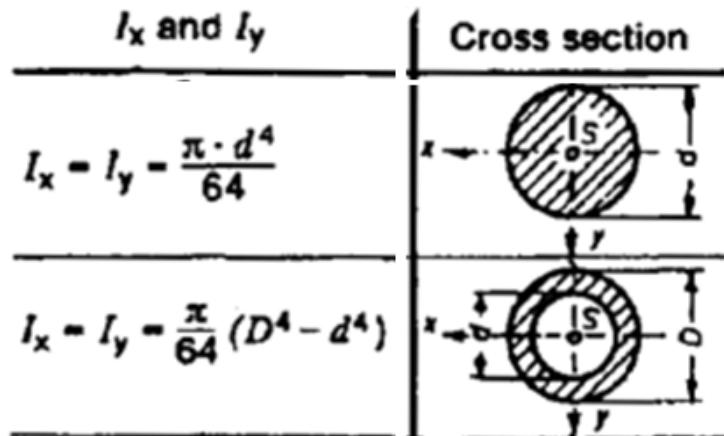
Shaft Static Stresses

- Bending stress

$$\sigma_x = \frac{M y}{I}$$

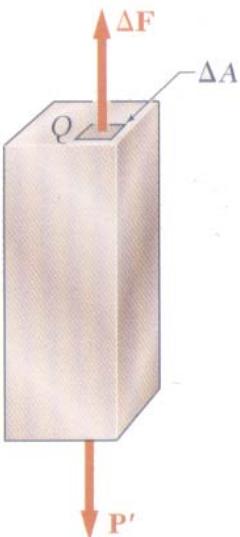


Longitudinal, vertical section
(plane of symmetry)



- Normal stress

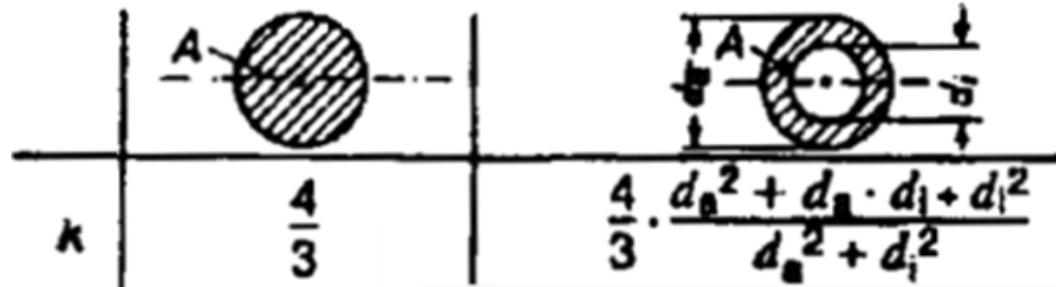
$$\sigma = \frac{F}{A}$$



Shaft Static Stresses

- Transverse shear stress

$$\tau_{\max} = k \frac{\Omega}{A}$$



- Torsion shear stress

$$\tau_t = \frac{T \cdot a}{J} \leq \sigma_{\text{gt}}$$

J : shear constant

For circular cross section: $J = I_p$

polar moment of inertia I_p	cross section
$\frac{\pi \cdot D^4}{32}$	
$\frac{\pi}{32} (D^4 - d^4)$	

Shaft Static Stresses

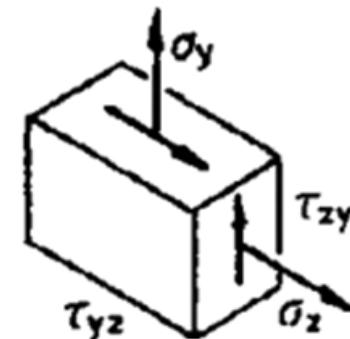
Compound stress

Stresses in two dimensions

An element is subject to

direct stress	shear stress
σ_z in z direction	$\tau_{zy} = \tau$
σ_y in y direction	$\tau_{yz} = \tau$

in $y-z$ plane



Principal stresses

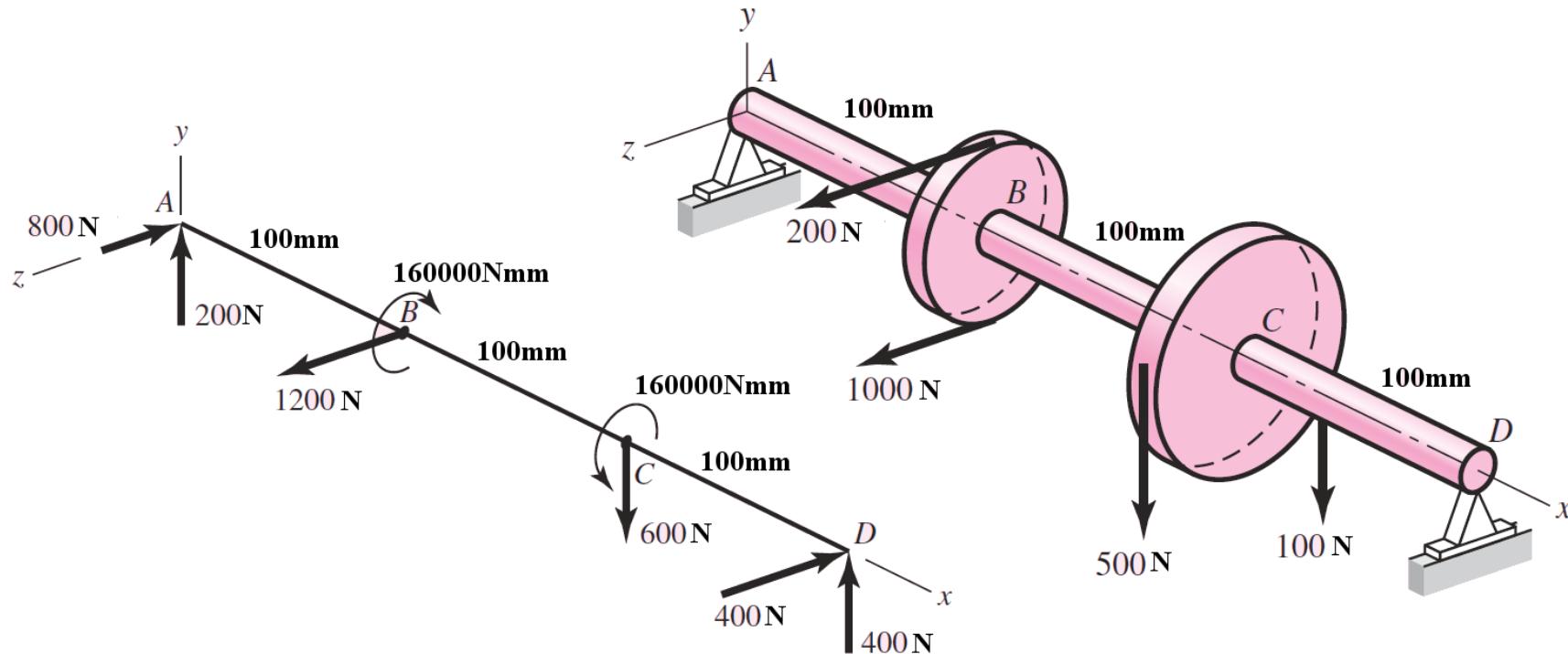
$$\sigma_1, \sigma_2 = 0.5 (\sigma_z + \sigma_y) \pm 0.5 \sqrt{(\sigma_z - \sigma_y)^2 + 4\tau^2}$$

Maximum shear stresses

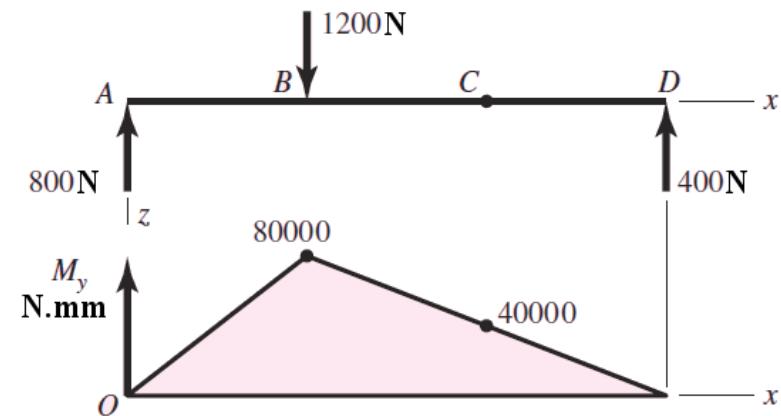
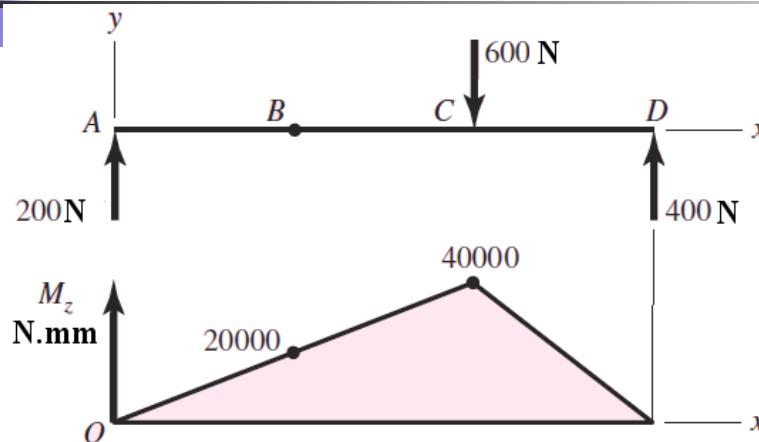
$$\tau_{\max}, \tau_{\min} = \pm 0.5 \sqrt{(\sigma_z - \sigma_y)^2 + 4\tau^2}$$

Example

- The 15mm diameter solid steel is shaft shown in Figure. Two pulleys are keyed to the shaft where pulley B is of diameter 400mm and pulley C is of diameter 800mm. Considering bending and torsional stresses only, determine the locations and magnitudes of the greatest stresses in the shaft.



Ex. Cont.



$$M = \sqrt{M_y^2 + M_z^2}$$

$$M_B = \sqrt{(20000)^2 + (80000)^2} = 82462 \text{ Nmm} \quad M_C = \sqrt{(40000)^2 + (40000)^2} = 56569 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{32 M}{\pi d^3} = \frac{32 \times 82462}{\pi \times 15^3} = 249 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau = \frac{16 T}{\pi d^3} = \frac{16 \times 160000}{\pi \times 15^3} = 241 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{max} = 0.5 \sigma + 0.5 \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4 \tau^2} = 0.5 \times 249 + 0.5 \times \sqrt{249^2 + 4 \times 241^2} = 396 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{max} = 0.5 \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4 \tau^2} = 0.5 \times \sqrt{249^2 + 4 \times 241^2} = 271 \text{ MPa}$$

Shaft dynamic stresses

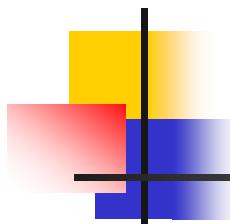
$$\sigma_a = K_f \frac{32M_a}{\pi d^3} \quad \sigma_m = K_f \frac{32M_m}{\pi d^3}$$

$$\tau_a = K_{fs} \frac{16T_a}{\pi d^3} \quad \tau_m = K_{fs} \frac{16T_m}{\pi d^3}$$

M_m and M_a are the midrange and alternating bending moments,
 T_m and T_a are the midrange and alternating torques,
 K_f and K_{fs} are the fatigue stress concentration factors for bending and torsion

$$\frac{1}{n} = \frac{16}{\pi d^3} \left\{ \frac{1}{S_e} [4(K_f M_a)^2 + 3(K_{fs} T_a)^2]^{1/2} + \frac{1}{S_{ut}} [4(K_f M_m)^2 + 3(K_{fs} T_m)^2]^{1/2} \right\}$$

$$d = \left(\frac{16n}{\pi} \left\{ \frac{1}{S_e} [4(K_f M_a)^2 + 3(K_{fs} T_a)^2]^{1/2} + \frac{1}{S_{ut}} [4(K_f M_m)^2 + 3(K_{fs} T_m)^2]^{1/2} \right\} \right)^{1/3}$$

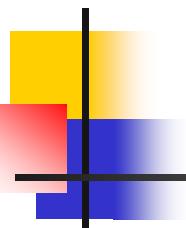


Shaft dynamic stresses

Von-Mises maximum stress

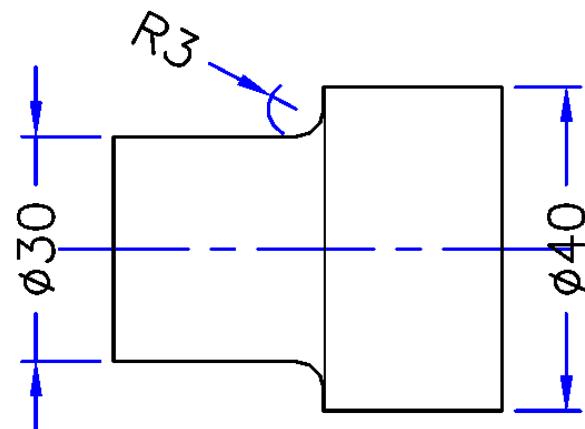
$$\begin{aligned}\sigma'_{\max} &= [(\sigma_m + \sigma_a)^2 + 3(\tau_m + \tau_a)^2]^{1/2} \\ &= \left[\left(\frac{32K_f(M_m + M_a)}{\pi d^3} \right)^2 + 3 \left(\frac{16K_{fs}(T_m + T_a)}{\pi d^3} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}\end{aligned}$$

$$n_y = \frac{S_y}{\sigma'_{\max}}$$



- A 1050 HR steel has a mean ultimate tensile strength of $S_{ut} = 725$ MPa and a mean yield strength of 415 MPa. The endurance limit is 362 MPa. This material is used to manufacture the shaft, which is shown in the figure. The shaft has a fatigue stress-concentration factors $k_f = 1.66$ and $k_{fs} = 1.63$. The rotating shaft is subjected to bending moment of 145 kNmm and the steady torsion moment is 125 kNmm.

- Determine the fatigue factor of safety.
- Determine the yielding factor of safety.



Answer

- For a rotating shaft, the constant bending moment will create a completely reversed bending stress.

- $M_a = 145 \text{ kNmm}$ $T_m = 125 \text{ kNmm}$
- $M_m = T_a = 0$

$$\frac{1}{n} = \frac{16}{\pi d^3} \left\{ \frac{1}{S_e} [4(K_f M_a)^2 + 3(K_{fs} T_a)^2]^{1/2} + \frac{1}{S_{ut}} [4(K_f M_m)^2 + 3(K_{fs} T_m)^2]^{1/2} \right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{N} = \frac{16}{\pi \times 30^3} \left\{ \frac{[4 \times (1.66 \times 145000)^2]^{1/2}}{362} + \frac{[3 \times (1.63 \times 125000)^2]^{1/2}}{725} \right\} = 0.323$$

- Then: fatigue factor of safety $n = 3.1$

Sol. Cont.

- For the yielding factor of safety, determine an equivalent von-Mises maximum stress using

$$\sigma'_{\max} = [(\sigma_m + \sigma_a)^2 + 3(\tau_m + \tau_a)^2]^{1/2}$$

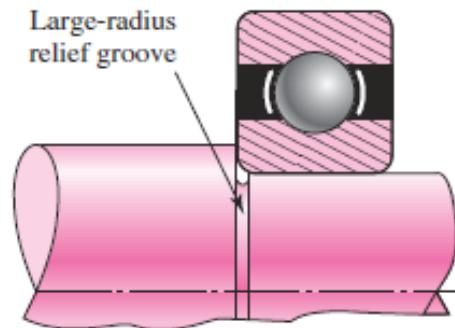
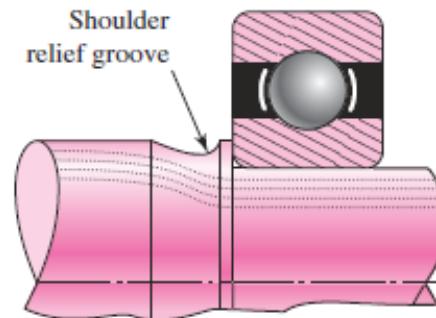
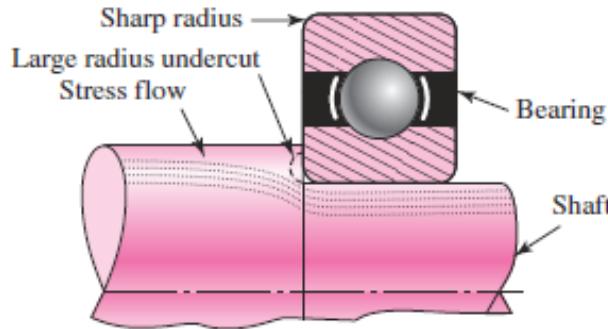
$$= \left[\left(\frac{32K_f(M_m + M_a)}{\pi d^3} \right)^2 + 3 \left(\frac{16K_{fs}(T_m + T_a)}{\pi d^3} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

$$\sigma'_{\max} = \left[\left(\frac{32 \times 1.66 \times 145000}{\pi \times 30^3} \right)^2 + 3 \times \left(\frac{16 \times 1.63 \times 125000}{\pi \times 30^3} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} = 112.6 \text{ MPa}$$

- Factor of safety

$$n_y = \frac{S_y}{\sigma'_{\max}} = \frac{415}{112.6} = 3.68$$

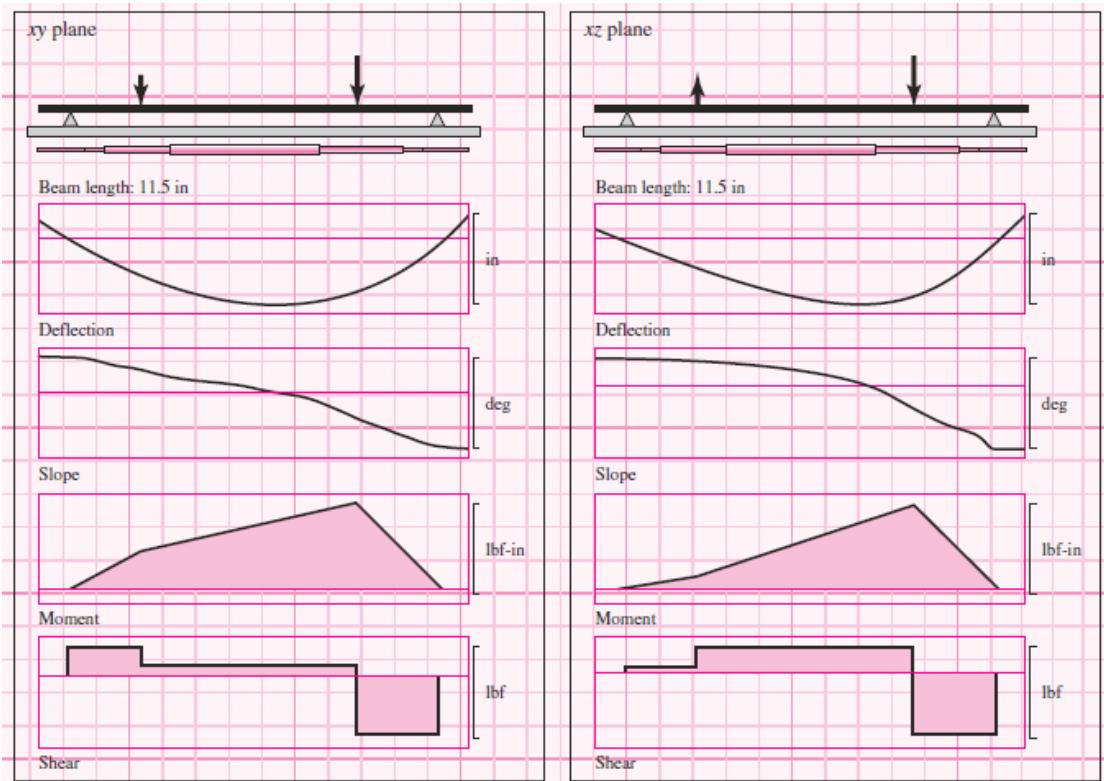
Reducing Stress Concentration



Deflection Considerations

Note:

Check table A9 for shaft deflection calculations



Point of interest	xz plane	xy plane	Total
Left bearing slope	0.02263 deg	0.01770 deg	0.02872 deg 0.000501 rad
Right bearing slope	0.05711 deg	0.02599 deg	0.06274 deg 0.001095 rad
Left gear slope	0.02067 deg	0.01162 deg	0.02371 deg 0.000414 rad
Right gear slope	0.02155 deg	0.01149 deg	0.02442 deg 0.000426 rad
Left gear deflection	0.0007568 in	0.0005153 in	0.0009155 in
Right gear deflection	0.0015870 in	0.0007535 in	0.0017567 in

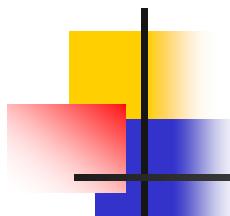
$$\delta = \sqrt{\delta_{xz}^2 + \delta_{xy}^2}$$

Deflection limits

- Once deflections at various points have been determined, if any value is larger than the allowable deflection at that point, a new diameter can be found from

Slopes	
Tapered roller	0.0005–0.0012 rad
Cylindrical roller	0.0008–0.0012 rad
Deep-groove ball	0.001–0.003 rad
Spherical ball	0.026–0.052 rad
Self-align ball	0.026–0.052 rad
Uncrowned spur gear	< 0.0005 rad

Transverse deflections	
Spur gears with $P < 10$ teeth/in	0.010 in
Spur gears with $11 < P < 19$	0.005 in
Spur gears with $20 < P < 50$	0.003 in



Shaft Critical Speeds due to its mass

- When a shaft is turning, eccentricity causes a centrifugal force deflection, which is resisted by the shaft's flexural rigidity $E I$. As long as deflections are small, no harm is done.
- Critical speeds:** at certain speeds the shaft is unstable, with deflections increasing without upper bound.

$$\omega_s = \left(\frac{\pi}{l} \right)^2 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{m}} = \left(\frac{\pi}{l} \right)^2 \sqrt{\frac{gEI}{A\gamma}}$$

- When geometry is simple, as in a shaft of uniform diameter, simply supported, the task is easy.
 - where m is the mass per unit length
 - A the cross-sectional area
 - γ the specific weight

Shaft Critical Speeds due to deflection

Calculate the influence factor at each load (simple support $x=a$)

$$\delta_i = \frac{b_j x_i}{6EI} (l^2 - b_j^2 - x_i^2)$$

Calculate the influence factor at mid point

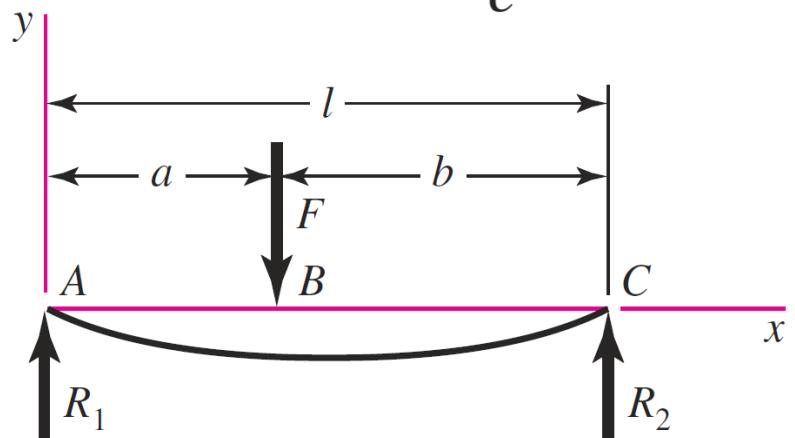
$$\delta_c = \frac{l^3}{48EI}$$

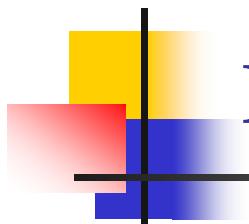
Calculate the Equivalent loads

$$F_{ci} = F_i \frac{\delta_i}{\delta_c}$$

Calculate the Critical speed

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{\delta_c \sum F_{ci}}}$$





First Shaft Critical Speeds

The First Shaft Critical Speed W_1 combines the effect of the shaft mass and the deflection due to loads on the shaft

$$\frac{1}{\omega_1^2} = \frac{1}{\omega_s^2} + \frac{1}{\omega^2}$$